

IN THE CLAIMS

1. (original): A radio communication system for communication between a first mobile system and a second mobile system, each of the first and the second mobile systems having a transceiver for receiving and emitting radio signal,

the second mobile system comprising:

a received signal strength detecting device for detecting a received signal strength of the transceiver in the second mobile system;

a power controller for outputting a transmitted power strength status and controlling transmitted power of the transceiver in the second mobile system according to the received signal strength; and

an indicating device for receiving the transmitted power strength status and indicating a transmitted RF power strength status of the transceiver in the second mobile system.

2. (original): The radio communication system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the power controller comprises a transmitted power calibration device for calibrating the transmitted power of the transceiver.

3. (currently amended): The radio communication system as claimed in claim 1, wherein each transceiver has a transmitter and a receiver, the received signal strength is represented as voltage, the power controller comprises a V-I converter device to generate a supply current to power the transmitter of the second mobile corresponding ~~by converting to~~ the received signal strength, wherein the transmitted power of the transceiver in the second mobile system is according to the supply current ~~into supply current to power the transmitter of the second mobile.~~

4. (original): The radio communication system as claimed in claim 3, wherein the power controller comprises a transmitted power calibration device connected in series with the V-I converter to calibrate the supply current for powering the transmitter of the second mobile.
5. (original): The radio communication system as claimed in claim 3, wherein the V-I converter is a transistor array comprising P-type MOS transistors, gates of P-type MOS transistors are controlled by the received signal strength.
6. (currently amended): The radio communication system as claimed in claim 5, wherein the power controller further comprises a transmitted power calibration device with switches, and each switch is connected in series with a corresponding P-type MOS transistor in the V-I converter to decide whether current is allowed to flow through the corresponding P-type MOS transistor and to ~~power~~ control the power of the transmitter of the second mobile.
7. (original): The radio communication system as claimed in claim 3, wherein the power controller further has a current measurer to measuring the supply current and to correspondingly generate the transmitted power strength status.
8. (original): The radio communication system as claimed in claim 7, wherein the current measurer is an analog to digital converter.

9. (currently amended): A method for indicating a transmitted signal power level of a PCD, the method comprising the following steps:

detecting a received signal strength of a received signal of the PCD;
converting the received signal strength into supply current signal to power control a transmitter of the PCD;
determining a transmitted power strength of the transmitter; and
indicating the transmitted power strength via an indicating device in the PCD, whereby an user of the PCD is alerted to RF radiation of the PCD.

10. (original): The method as claimed in claim 9, further comprising a step of:
calibrating the supply current to modify the transmitted power of the transmitter.

11. (original): The method as claimed in claim 10, wherein the supply current is determined by plurality of switches, selectively turned-on or turned-off for the step of calibrating.

12. (original): The method as claimed in claim 9, wherein the received signal strength is represented as voltage and the step of converting the received signal strength into the supply current signal is performing a V-I conversion.

13. (original): The method as claimed in claim 9, wherein the step of determining the transmitted power strength of the transmitter is performed by detecting the supply current.